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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/718,531	TRIPP ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kuen S. Lu	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 May 2005</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *See Continuation Sheet* is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *See Continuation Sheet* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☒ Other: *Continuation Sheet*.

Detail Action

1. This is in response to the Applicant's Amendments, dated May 4, 2005. The Applicant's

amendments made to claims 43, 65, 91, 102, 107, 109-110 are accepted and the

Examiner's *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112* to the claims is hereby withdrawn.

2. Claims15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 5, 57,

59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77-110 are pending. For the Examiner's response, please

refer to the Office Action for the Final Rejection (hereafter "the Action") as shown below.

Please note the Examiner maintained the same grounds as set forth in the Office Action for

non-Final Rejection, dated February 9, 2005, for claims rejection in the Action. Also please

note the Action is drafted in response to the Amendments and written in different style with

additional description due to change of Examiner for examining the Application.

3. As to Applicant's Remarks, dated May 4, 2005, please see the section *Response to*

Arguments following the Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 51, 55, 57, 61, 69, 71, 73, 77-82, 92, 94-95, 97-98, 100

and 104-106 are rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Hartman et al. ("The Information Specialist's Guide to Searching and Researching on the

Internet and the World Wide Web", Karen Hartman, Ernest Ackerman, October 1998,

Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, Inc, hereafter "Hartman") in view of Levin et al. (U.S. Patent

6,434,556, hereafter "Levin").

As per claims 15 and 77, Hartman teaches the following:

"running on the cataloging site a program which assembles data relating to objects stored

on the two or more source sites where, for each of the two source sites, such data is

gathered from a file that is not part of any of said objects and said file contains data entered

by said file contains data entered by a human about at least one of said objects" (See

Pages 8 and 98 wherein Hartman's web sites are the objects collected by running Yahoo

search engine program and the list or file of the web directories about the web sites are

collected and maintained by human is equivalent to the Applicant's running on the

cataloging site a program which assembles data relating to objects stored on the two or

more source sites where, for each of the two source sites, such data is gathered from a file

that is not part of any of said objects and said file contains data entered by said file

contains data entered by a human about at least one of said objects).

Hartman does not specifically teach "ranking at least some of the assembled data as a

function of a set of ranking rules, thereby assigning rankings to the assembled data to

generate the catalog of rankings where at least one of the rankings has a value that is

function of said human input data about one or more objects with which the ranking is associated".

However, Levin teaches "ranking at least some of the assembled data as a function of a set of ranking rules, thereby assigning rankings to the assembled data to generate the catalog of rankings where at least one of the rankings has a value that is function of said human input data about one or more objects with which the ranking is associated" (See Figs. 2, 4, col. 7, lines 53-65 and col. 10, lines 13-20 wherein Levin's web query results are ranked and generated ranked matches where options for search result relevance profile is available for user to select for weighting matches is equivalent to the Applicant's ranking at least some of the assembled data as a function of a set of ranking rules, thereby assigning rankings to the assembled data to generate the catalog of rankings where at least one of the rankings has a value that is function of said human input data about one or more objects with which the ranking is associated).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Levin's teaching with Hartman reference by implementing ranking to the web search result because both references are directed to internet searching where the amount and variety of information available are astounding. The combined teaching of the references would have enabled users of both Levin and Hartman's systems to efficiently comprehend the volume and relevance of information located from a web search.

As per claims 17 and 78, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein the data assembled at the two or more source sites is assembled by an agent program running on the source site" (See Hartman: at Pages 188-189 wherein Hartman's agent program searches by using term gap to return and display result of records 1-12 is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the data assembled at the two or more source sites is assembled by an agent program running on the source site).

As per claims 19 and 79, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein at least one of the rankings has a value that is a function of human usage of the object references" (See Hartman: at Fig. 7.19 and Pages 131 and 194 wherein Hartman's users are allowed to sort the search result as desired, for example, relevance, date and so forth is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein at least one of the rankings has a value that is a function of human usage of the object references).

As per claims 21 and 80, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein some of the assembled data comprises data from the contents of objects on at least one of the source sites" (See Hartman: at Page 198 wherein Hartman's returned object "Brown v. Board of Education" comprises the case in detail from the source site is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein some of the assembled data comprises data from the contents of objects on at least one of the source sites).

As per claims 23 and 81, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein some of the assembled data comprises meta data relating to objects on at least one of the source sites" (See Hartman: at Page 184 wherein Hartman's [See Related Articles] is the metadata linking to the source site for related articles is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein some of the assembled data comprises meta data relating to objects on at least one of the source sites).

As per claims 25 and 82, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein some of the assembled data comprises ratings of objects on the source site" (See Hartman: at Fig. 11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's results browsed are displayed in according to their scores is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein some of the assembled data comprises ratings of objects on the source site).

As per claims 51 and 95, Hartman teaches the following:

"running on the site a program which processes objects stored on the site, thereby assembling values found in at least one of the objects for comparison to a list of rating values" (See Fig. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's banjo music sites are searched, assembled, sorted, ranked and displayed in according to the scores is equivalent to the Applicant's running on the site a program which processes objects stored on the site, thereby assembling values found in at least one of the objects for comparison to a list of rating values) ;

"generating a rating for each object by relating the values found in the object to the list of

rating values" (See Fig. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's banjo music sites

are searched, assembled, sorted, whose scores generated and displayed in according to

the scores is equivalent to the Applicant's generating a rating for each object by relating the

values found in the object to the list of rating values); and

"aggregating the ratings to generate the catalog of ratings" (See Page 98 wherein

Hartman's directories for specific subjects are created and maintained and cataloging of

rankings was previously described is equivalent to the Applicant's aggregating the ratings

to generate the catalog of ratings).

Hartman does not specifically teach "comparing the values found in the object to a list of

human input rating values supplied by an owner of the site and stored in a file associated

with the site which the file is read by said program".

However, Levin teaches "comparing the values found in the object to a list of human

input rating values supplied by an owner of the site and stored in a file associated with the

site which the file is read by said program" (See Figs. 2, 4, col. 7, lines 53-65 and col. 10,

lines 13-20 wherein Levin's web query results are ranked and generated ranked matches

where options for search result relevance profile is available for user to select for weighting

matches is equivalent to the Applicant's comparing the values found in the object to a list of

human input rating values supplied by an owner of the site and stored in a file associated

with the site which the file is read by said program).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Levin's teaching with Hartman reference by

implementing ranking to the web search result because both references are directed to

internet searching where the amount and variety of information available are astounding.

The combined teaching of the references would have enabled users of both Levin and

Hartman's systems to efficiently comprehend the volume and relevance of information

located from a web search.

    As per claim 92, Hartman teaches the following:

"running on a central computer a program which processes objects stored on the source

computers, thereby assembling values found in at least one of the objects for comparison

to a list of rating values" (See Fig. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's banjo

music sites are searched, assembled, sorted, ranked and displayed in according to the

scores is equivalent to the Applicant's running on a central computer a program which

processes objects stored on the source computers, thereby assembling values found in at

least one of the objects for comparison to a list of rating values);

"generating a rating for each object by relating the values found in the object to a list" (See

Fig. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's banjo music sites are searched,

assembled, sorted, whose scores generated and displayed in according to the scores is

equivalent to the Applicant's generating a rating for each object by relating the values found

in the object to a list); and

"aggregating gating the ratings to generate the catalog of ratings" (See Page 98 wherein

Hartman's directories for specific subjects are created and maintained and cataloging of

rankings was previously described is equivalent to the Applicant's aggregating the ratings to generate the catalog of rating).

Hartman does not specifically teach "human input rating values supplied by an owner of the site and stored in a file associated with the site which file is read by said program".

However, Levin teaches "human input rating values supplied by an owner of the site and stored in a file associated with the site which file is read by said program" (See Figs. 2, 4, col. 7, lines 53-65 and col. 10, lines 13-20 wherein Levin's web query results are ranked and generated ranked matches where options for search result relevance profile is available for user to select for weighting matches is equivalent to the Applicant's comparing the values found in the object to a list of human input rating values supplied by an owner of the site and stored in a file associated with the site which the file is read by said program).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Levin's teaching with Hartman reference by implementing ranking to the web search result because both references are directed to internet searching where the amount and variety of information available are astounding. The combined teaching of the references would have enabled users of both Levin and Hartman's systems to efficiently comprehend the volume and relevance of information located from a web search.

As per claims 55 and 97, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein he rating values a supplied by a human" (See Levin: See Figs. 2, 4, col. 7, lines 53-65 and col. 10, lines 13-20 wherein Levin's web query results are ranked and

generated ranked matches where options for search result relevance profile is available for
user to select for weighting matches is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein he rating
values a supplied by a human).

As per claims 57 and 98, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references
teaches "wherein the-rating values are supplied by a computer" (See Hartman: Figs. 11.6-
11.7 and Pages 237-238 wherein Hartman's the searched articles in the list are scored is
equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the-rating values are supplied by a computer).

As per claims 61, 94 and 100, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references
teaches "wherein additional human input rating values are supplied by a host of the site
and stored in said file" (See Levin: See Figs. 2, 4, col. 7, lines 53-65 and col. 10, lines 13-
20 wherein Levin's web query results are ranked and generated ranked matches where
options for search result relevance profile is available for user to select for weighting
matches is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein additional human input rating values are
supplied by a host of the site and stored in said file).

As per claims 69 and 104, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references
teaches "wherein the step of processing objects comprises processing meta data for the
objects" (See Hartman: at Page 184 wherein Hartman's [See Related Articles] is the
metadata linking to the source site for related articles is equivalent to the Applicant's
wherein the step of processing objects comprises processing meta data for the objects).

As per claims 71 and 105, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein the list of ratings values is stored on the site" (See Hartman: Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 237-238 wherein Hartman's the searched articles in the list are scored is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the list of ratings values is stored on the site).

As per claims 73 and 106, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman references teaches "wherein the list of ratings values is stored on a second site" (See Hartman: Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 237-238 wherein Hartman's the searched articles in the list are scored is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the list of ratings values is stored on a second site).

7. Claims 27, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 83, 85-91 and 107 are rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartman et al. ("The Information Specialist's Guide to Searching and Researching on the Internet and the World Wide Web", Karen Hartman, Ernest Ackerman, October 1998, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, Inc, hereafter "Hartman").

As per claims 27 and 83, Hartman teaches the following:
"running on each source site a program which assembles data relating to objects stored on the source site" (See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's Deja News site assembles banjo music data is equivalent to the Applicant's running on each source site a program which assembles data relating to objects stored on the source site); and

"ranking at least some of the assembled data as a function of a set of ranking   rules,

thereby assigning rankings to the assembled data" (See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-

283 wherein Hartman's Deja News site assembles and scores banjo music data is

equivalent to the Applicant's ranking at least some of the assembled data as a function of a

set of ranking   rules, thereby assigning rankings to the assembled data).

Hartman does not specifically teach "transmitting the rankings from each source site to

the cataloging site".

However, Hartman teaches searching and transferring files from archive sites at Pages

224-225, sorting and ranking searched results at Pages 131 and 283 and, creating and

maintaining directories.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Hartman teachings of searching, sorting and

ranking results, and cataloging directories by distributing the processing of searching,

sorting and ranking results at different sites and collecting the final rankings at the catalog

site because the amount of information available at the web sites are astounding, and the

combination of the teachings would have enabled users efficiently search data from a huge

number of sites by distributing system load to a set of multiple search engines and solely

interact with a the single catalog site.

Hartman further teaches "aggregating a rankings at the cataloging site to generate a

catalog of rankings" (See Page 98 wherein Hartman's directories for specific subjects are

created and maintained and cataloging of rankings was previously described is equivalent

to the Applicant's aggregating a rankings at the cataloging site to generate a catalog of

rankings).

As per claims 31 and 85, Hartman further teaches "wherein some of the assembled data

comprises data from the content of objects on the source site" (See Fig. 5.21 and Page 152

wherein Hartman's the list of searched results 807 EATING DISORDER comprises link

http://... for the source site is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein some of the assembled

data comprises data from the content of objects on the source site).

As per claims 33 and 86, Hartman further teaches "wherein some of the assembled data

comprises meta data relating to objects on the source site" (See Hartman: at Page 184

wherein Hartman's [See Related Articles] is the metadata linking to the source site for

related articles is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein some of the assembled data

comprises meta data relating to objects on the source site).

As per claims 35 and 87, Hartman further teaches "wherein each transmitted ranking is

accompanied by a command to the cataloging site instructing the cataloging site what to do

with the ranking" (See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 224-225, 131, 282-283 and 165-166

wherein Hartman's files from archive sites are searched and transferred, and searched

results are sorted and ranked and, directories are created and maintained and the

relevance ranks selves of the listed sites are suggestions for users to view results is

equivalent to the Applicant's wherein each transmitted ranking is accompanied by a
command to the cataloging site instructing the cataloging site what to do with the ranking).

As per claims 37 and 88, Hartman further teaches "wherein the program further
assembles object references for objects on the source site, and these object references are
transmitted to the cataloging site and aggregated into the catalog on the cataloging site"
(See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 224-225, 131, 282-283 and 98 wherein Hartman's files
from archive sites are searched and transferred, and searched results are sorted and
ranked and, directories are created and maintained and the relevance ranks and cataloging
of rankings was previously described is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein the program
further assembles object references for objects on the source site, and these object
references are transmitted to the cataloging site and aggregated into the catalog on the
cataloging site).

As per claims 39 and 89, Hartman further teaches "wherein the program further transmits
to the cataloging site some of the assembled data which is aggregated into the catalog on
the cataloging site" (See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 224-225, 131, 282-283 and 98 wherein
Hartman's files from archive sites are searched and transferred, and searched results are
sorted and ranked and, directories are created and maintained and the relevance ranks
and cataloging of rankings was previously described is equivalent to the Applicant's
wherein the program further transmits to the cataloging site some of the assembled data
which is aggregated into the catalog on the cataloging site).

As per claims 41 and 90, Hartman further teaches "wherein at least one of the rankings relates to a set of objects on the source site" (See Pages 239 and 260 wherein Hartman's each link comprises of multiple objects and the links are ranked is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein at least one of the rankings relates to a set of objects on the source site).

As per claims 43 and 91, Hartman further teaches "wherein an agent calculates a relationship value representing a distance in text between objects and, at the cataloging site, these relationship values are combined with relationship values from other sites to create a relationship value table representing the likelihood of an object being similar to another object" (See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 224-225, 131, 282-283 and 98 wherein Hartman's various algorithms for calculating relevancy ranking are utilized to measure the relevance of web pages searched to the search text and files from archive sites are searched and transferred, and searched results are sorted and ranked and, directories are created and maintained and the relevance ranks and cataloging of rankings is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein an agent calculates a relationship value representing a distance in text between objects and, at the cataloging site, these relationship values are combined with relationship values from other sites to create a relationship value table representing the likelihood of an object being similar to another object).

As per claim 107, Hartman teaches the following:

"running on each source site a program which assembles data relating to objects

stored on the source site" (See See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's

Deja News site assembles banjo music data is equivalent to the Applicant's running on

each source site a program which assembles data relating to objects stored on the source

site); and

"ranking at least some of the assembled data as a function of a set of ranking rules, thereby

assigning rankings to the assembled data" (See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283

wherein Hartman's Deja News site assembles and scores banjo music data is equivalent to

the Applicant's ranking at least some of the assembled data as a function of a set of

ranking   rules, thereby assigning rankings to the assembled data).

Hartman does not specifically teach "transmitting the rankings from each source site to

the cataloging site".

However, Hartman teaches searching and transferring files from archive sites at Pages

224-225, sorting and ranking searched results at Pages 131 and 283 and, creating and

maintaining directories.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Hartman teachings of searching, sorting and

ranking results, and cataloging directories by distributing the processing of searching,

sorting and ranking results at different sites and collecting the final rankings at the catalog

site because the amount of information available at the web sites are astounding, and the

combination of the teachings would have enabled users efficiently search data from a huge

number of sites by distributing system load to a set of multiple search engines and solely

interact with a the single catalog site.

Hartman further teaches the following:

"aggregating a rankings at the cataloging site to generate a catalog of rankings" (See Page

98 wherein Hartman's directories for specific subjects are created and maintained and

cataloging of rankings was previously described is equivalent to the Applicant's aggregating

a rankings at the cataloging site to generate a catalog of rankings);

"wherein at least one of the rankings relates to a set of objects on the source site" (See

Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's scores are established for the set of

banjo music objects is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein at least one of the rankings

relates to a set of objects on the source site); and

"wherein an agent calculates a relationship value representing a distance in text between

objects and, at the cataloging site, these relationship values are combined with relationship

values from other sites to create a relationship value table representing the likelihood of an

object being similar to another object" (See Figs. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 224-225, 131, 282-

283 and 98 wherein Hartman's various algorithms for calculating relevancy ranking are

utilized to measure the relevance of web pages searched to the search text and files from

archive sites are searched and transferred, and searched results are sorted and ranked

and, directories are created and maintained and the relevance ranks and cataloging of

rankings is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein an agent calculates a relationship value

representing a distance in text between objects and, at the cataloging site, these

relationship values are combined with relationship values from other sites to create a

relationship value table representing the likelihood of an object being similar to another object).

8. Claims 29 and 84 are rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartman et al. ("The Information Specialist's Guide to Searching and Researching on the Internet and the World Wide Web", Karen Hartman, Ernest Ackerman, October 1998, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, Inc, hereafter "Hartman") as applied to claims 27 and 83 rejection above and further in view of Levin et al. (U.S. Patent 6,434,556, hereafter "Levin").

As per claims 29 and 84, Hartman teaches ranking and scoring of searched results as previously described in claims 17 and 83 rejection.

Hartman does not specifically teach "wherein at least one of the rankings has a value that is a function of human input data about one or more objects with which the ranking is associated where the human input data is stored in a file on the source site which file is not a part of said one or more objects and assembled by said program".

However, Levin teaches "wherein at least one of the rankings has a value that is a function of human input data about one or more objects with which the ranking is associated where the human input data is stored in a file on the source site which file is not a part of said one or more objects and assembled by said program" (See Figs. 2, 4, col. 7, lines 53-65 and col. 10, lines 13-20 wherein Levin's web query results are ranked and generated ranked matches where options for search result relevance profile is available for user to select for weighting matches is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein at least one of the rankings has a value that is a function of human input data about one or more objects

with which the ranking is associated where the human input data is stored in a file on the source site which file is not a part of said one or more objects and assembled by said program).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Levin's teaching with Hartman reference by implementing ranking to the web search result because both references are directed to internet searching where the amount and variety of information available are astounding. The combined teaching of the references would have enabled users of both Levin and Hartman's systems to efficiently comprehend the volume and relevance of information located from a web search.

9. Claims 53, 59, 93 and 96 are rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartman et al. ("The Information Specialist's Guide to Searching and Researching on the Internet and the World Wide Web", Karen Hartman, Ernest Ackerman, October 1998, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, Inc, hereafter "Hartman") in view of Levin et al. (U.S. Patent 6,434,556, hereafter "Levin"), as applied to claims 51, 92 and 95 rejection above, and further in view of Culliss (U.S. Patent 6,078,916).

As per claims 53, 93 and 96, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman teaches ranking and scoring of searched results as previously described in claims 51 and 95 rejection.

The combined teaching of Levin and Hartman does not specifically teach "wherein each

of the rating comprises a word".

However, Culliss teaches "wherein each of the rating comprises a word" (See col. 18,

lines 48-51 wherein Culliss' articles are rated as 'X-Rated"and 'G-Rated' is equivalent to the

Applicant's wherein each of the rating comprises a word).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Culliss' teaching with Levin and Hartman

references by rating internet article by words because all three references are directed to

internet searching where the amount and variety of information available are astounding.

The combined teaching of the references would have enabled users of internet to efficiently

reduce and comprehend the volume by using word which users can directly connect for

searching only the volume as the rating word rated.

As per claim 59, the combined teaching of Culliss, Levin and Hartman references further

teaches "wherein generating ratings of the objects comprises comparing the values found

in the object to a list of human input rating values supplied by an owner of the site and

stored in a file associated with the site which file is read by said program" (See Culliss: col.

18, lines 45-67 wherein Culliss' rating key terms are incorporated into the index of key

terms and included in the association of comparison score and probability score where

articles are rated and scored with the key terms by human judgment or default association

is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein generating ratings of the objects comprises

comparing the values found in the object to a list of human input rating values supplied by

an owner of the site and stored in a file associated with the site which file is read by said

program).

10. Claims 63, 65, 67 and 101-103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Hartman et al. ("The Information Specialist's Guide to Searching and

Researching on the Internet and the World Wide Web", Karen Hartman, Ernest Ackerman,

October 1998, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, Inc, hereafter "Hartman") in view of Levin et al.

(U.S. Patent 6,434,556, hereafter "Levin"), as applied to claims 51 and 95 rejection above,

and further in view of Cragun et al. (U.S. Patent 5,973,683, hereafter "Cragun").

As per claims 63 and 101, the combined teaching of Levin and Hartman teaches ranking

and scoring of searched results as previously described in claims 51 and 95 rejection.

The combined teaching of Levin and Hartman does not specifically teach "wherein

generating a rating comprises generating a ratings flag when the values found in the object

indicate a first rating for the object and at least one of the values from an owner of the site

or a host of the site indicates a second rating for the object different than the first rating"

However, Cragun teaches "wherein generating a rating comprises generating a ratings

flag when the values found in the object indicate a first rating for the object and at least one

of the values from an owner of the site or a host of the site indicates a second rating for the

object different than the first rating" (See col. 14, line 47 - col. 15, line 4 wherein Cragun's

hybrid rating consists of sex and violence is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein

generating a rating comprises generating a ratings flag when the values found in the object

indicate a first rating for the object and at least one of the values from an owner of the site or a host of the site indicates a second rating for the object different than the first rating).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Cragun's teaching with Levin and Hartman references by rating internet article by words because all three references are directed to searching and presentation of articles where the amount and variety of information available are astounding and effective solutions are needed for family to effective control family's viewing of articles. The combined teaching of the references would have enabled users of multi-media to efficiently reduce and comprehend the volume by using hybrid rating which users can automatically search and control only the volume as the hybrid rating rated.

As per claims 67 and 103, the combined teaching of Cragun, Levin and Hartman references further teaches "wherein aggregating ratings includes triggering a human review indicator for review by a human of objects having rating flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects" (See Cragun: col. 14, line 47 - col. 15, line 4 wherein Cragun's hybrid rating consists of sex and violence and parent's manual reset of threshold values for rating is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein aggregating ratings includes triggering a human review indicator for review by a human of objects having rating flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects).

As per claims 67 and 103, the combined teaching of Cragun, Levin and Hartman references further teaches "wherein aggregating ratings includes triggering a computer review of objects having rating flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects" (See Cragun: col. 14, line 47 - col. 15, line 4 wherein Cragun's hybrid rating consists of sex and violence and parent's manual reset of threshold values for rating is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein aggregating ratings includes triggering a computer review of objects having rating flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects).

11. Claims 108-110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartman et al. ("The Information Specialist's Guide to Searching and Researching on the Internet and the World Wide Web", Karen Hartman, Ernest Ackerman, October 1998, Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, Inc, hereafter "Hartman") in view of Cragun et al. (U.S. Patent 5,973,683, hereafter "Cragun").

As per claims 108 -110, Hartman teaches the following:
"running on the site a program which processes objects stored on the site, thereby assembling values found in at least one of the objects for comparison to a list of rating values" (See Fig. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's banjo music sites are searched, assembled, sorted, ranked and displayed in according to the scores is equivalent to the Applicant's running on the site a program which processes objects stored on the site, thereby assembling values found in at least one of the objects for comparison to a list of rating values);

"generating a rating for each object by relating the values found in the object to the list of

rating values" (See Fig. 11.6-11.7 and Pages 282-283 wherein Hartman's banjo music sites

are searched, assembled, sorted, whose scores generated and displayed in according to

the scores is equivalent to the Applicant's generating a rating for each object by relating the

values found in the object to the list of rating values); and

"aggregating the ratings to generate the catalog of ratings" (See Page 98 wherein

Hartman's directories for specific subjects are created and maintained and cataloging of

rankings was previously described is equivalent to the Applicant's aggregating the ratings

to generate the catalog of ratings).

Hartman neither specifically teach "wherein generating a rating comprises generating a

ratings flag when the values found in the object indicate a first rating for the object and at

least one of the values from an owner of the site or a host of the site indicates a second

rating for the object different than the first rating" nor "wherein aggregating ratings includes

triggering a computer review of objects having flags to determine the correct ratings for the

objects" nor "triggering a human review indicator for review by a human of objects having

rating flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects".

However, Cragun teaches the element by the following:

"wherein generating a rating comprises generating a ratings flag when the values found in

the object indicate a first rating for the object and at least one of the values from an owner

of the site or a host of the site indicates a second rating for the object different than the first

rating" (See col. 14, line 47 - col. 15, line 4 wherein Cragun's hybrid rating consists of sex

and violence is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein generating a rating comprises

generating a ratings flag when the values found in the object indicate a first rating for the object and at least one of the values from an owner of the site or a host of the site indicates a second rating for the object different than the first rating);

"wherein aggregating ratings includes triggering a computer review of objects having flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects" (See col. 14, line 47 - col. 15, line 4 wherein Cragun's hybrid rating consists of sex and violence and parent's manual reset of threshold values for rating is equivalent to the Applicant's wherein aggregating ratings includes triggering a computer review of objects having flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects) ; and

"triggering a human review indicator for review by a human of objects having rating flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects" (See col. 14, line 47 - col. 15, line 4 wherein Cragun's hybrid rating consists of sex and violence and parent's manual reset of threshold values for rating is equivalent to the Applicant's triggering a human review indicator for review by a human of objects having rating flags to determine the correct ratings for the objects).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Cragun's teaching with Hartman reference by rating internet article by words because both references are directed to searching and presentation of articles where the amount and variety of information available are astounding and effective solutions are needed for family to effective control family's viewing of articles. The combined teaching of the references would have enabled users of multi-

media to efficiently reduce and comprehend the volume by using hybrid rating which users

can automatically search and control only the volume as the hybrid rating rated.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims rejection by the Examiner's Office Action

of May 4, 2005 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of

rejection.

<u>Conclusions</u>

13. The prior art made of record

U. The Information Specialist's Guide to Searching and Researching on the Internet

and the World Wide Web", Karen Hartman, Ernest Ackerman, October 1998, Fitzroy

Dearborn Publishers, Inc.

   A. U.S. Patent No.   6,434,556

   B. U.S. Patent No.   6,078,916

   C. U.S. Patent No.   5,973,683

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's

disclosure.

   D. U.S. Patent No.   6,295,559

   E. U.S. Patent No.   6,385,602

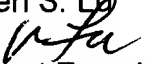   F. U.S. Patent No.   6,785,671

<u>Contact information</u>

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kuen S. Lu whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4114. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30 am-5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone pre unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jean R. Homere, Esq. can be reached on (571) 272-3780. The fax phone

number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for Page 13

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact he Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 886-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kuen S. Lp   Jean R. Homere, Esq.

Patent Examiner   Supervisory Patent Examiner

October 11, 2005   October 11, 2005

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